REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8478.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs | 5 0 |
| Second do. | ,, | 2 8 |
| Third do | ,, | 2 8 |
| Forth and succeeding insertions | ,, | 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

*LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.*

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

*SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.*

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Sterry, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | April. | | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 15 | Leaves Tuticorin | 22 |
| ,, Ratnagherry | 16 | ,, Colombo | 24 |
| ,, Vingorla | 16 | ,, Negapatam | 27 |
| ,, Goa | 16 | ,, Pondicherry | 28 |
| ,, Carwar | 17 | ,, Madras | 30 |
| ,, Mangalore | 18 | ,, Masulipatam | May 1 |
| ,, Cannanore | 19 | ,, Coconada | 2 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 19 | ,, Vizagapatam | 3 |
| ,, Calicut | 20 | ,, Bimlipatam | 3 |
| ,, Beypore | 20 | ,, Gopalpore | 4 |
| ,, Cochin | 21 | ,, False Pagoda | 5 |
| ,, Alleppy | 21 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 7 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Colombo by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penitsula, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Netherlands Indian India R. M. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | April. | | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 14 | Leaves BUSREH | 3 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 18 | ,, Mahomerah | 3 |
| ,, Gwader | 20 | ,, Fao | 3 |
| ,, Muskat | 23 | ,, Bushire | 5 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 23 | ,, Baharein | 6 |
| ,, Linga | 28 | ,, Linga | 10 |
| ,, Bushire | 27 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 12 |
| ,, Fao | 29 | ,, Muscat | 14 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 29 | ,, Kurrachee | 19 |
| Arrives BUSREH | 30 | Arrives BOMBAY | 22 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 678 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th April 1876, at 3 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th April 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, *of each month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | 432 | 315 | 24 | Without Food. |
| Suez | 86 | 23 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 86 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 80 | 24 | 14 | |
| Naples | 80 | 24 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 80 | 24 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 80 | 24 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 92 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 9th December 1875.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3rd MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 31st MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15th APRIL.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,803 Tons, Capt. Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

The Rate of passage is—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL—£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1876.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | April. | March. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIAM | N.W. Eazelwood | 2000 | 500 | 10th | —Southampton. |
| ASSAM | G. F. Cates | 3033 | 500 | 17th | —Suez, &c. |
| MALWA | P. S. Tomlin | 2933 | 450 | 24th | —Southampton. |
| | | | | May. | |
| ZAMBESI | A. Symons | 2422 | 400 | 1st | —Suez, &c. |
| DECCAN | J. D. Gaby | 3429 | 550 | 8th | —Southampton. |
| KASHGAR | E. J. Baker | 2621 | 450 | 15th | —Su z, &c |
| BOKHARA | W.D. Anderson | 1932 | 450 | 22nd | —Southamptou. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. Gillson (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th April 1876. Superintendent.

### BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10th MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents

### ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

| | Tons | H.P. | From Glasgow. | From Liverpool. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRINACRIA | 2107 | 424 | 18th Mar. | 25th Mar. | 17th May. |
| &c.— | | | | | |
| EUROPA | 2277 | 424 | will sail from Bombay on or about | | 10th June. |
| INDIA | 2289 | 500 | do. do. | do. | 10th July. |
| MACEDONIA | 2373 | 486 | do. do. | do. | 10th August |

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

| | LIVERPOOL. | SUEZ. |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 |

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

### "WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY 15th APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

### LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

*(To leave end of April.)*

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

*Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.*

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

*A MOMENT'S NOTICE,*

Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

*ASQUITH & COMPANY,*
SHIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS.
*The Overland Kit Warehouse,*
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PHILOSOPHER, arrived from CALCUTTA, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Ship Philosopher.

Bombay, 6th April 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ZEAL, Captain Paiser, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS from the Sassoon Dock.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Steamship Zeal.

Bombay, 4th April 1876.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-revised Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of News.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 10th APRIL.

STAR COMPANY:

The performance will commence with the Sparkling Petite Comedy,

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

To conclude with J. Byron's Burlesque, entitled:

WILLIAM TELL,
WITH A VENGEANCE;
OR
THE PET, THE PATRIOT, AND THE PIPPIN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

First Class..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

### THACKER, VINING & Co.

GUIDE BOOKS FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE, &c.

MURRAY'S FOREIGN HANDBOOKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| HOLLAND, Belgium, and the Rhine to Mayence | 4 4 |
| NORTH GERMANY. Prussia and the Rhine to Switzerland | 4 4 |
| SWITZERLAND. The Alps of Savoy and Piedmont | 6 8 |
| SOUTH GERMANY. The Tyrol, Bavaria, Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Hungary, &c. | 7 0 |
| FRANCE, pt. 1, Normandy, Brittany. The Seine and Loire, Touraine, Bordeaux, &c. | 5 4 |
| FRANCE, pt. 2, Central France, Auvergne. The Cevennes, Burgundy, &c. | 5 4 |
| PARIS and its Environs, Plans, &c. | 2 8 |
| ALGERIA. Algiers, Constantine, Oran, the Atlas Range, &c. | 6 8 |
| SPAIN. Andalusia, Granada, Madrid, &c. Maps, 2 Vols. | 16 8 |
| PORTUGAL. Lisbon, Cintra, Mafra, Oporto, &c. | 6 8 |
| NORTH ITALY. Piedmont, Nice, Lombardy, Venice, Parma, Modena and Romagna | 7 0 |
| CENTRAL ITALY. Florence, Tuscany, Lucca, Umbria. The Marches and the Patrimony of St. Peters | 7 0 |
| ROME and its Environs. Maps and Plans | 7 0 |
| SOUTH ITALY. Two Sicilies, Naples, Pompii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, Abbruzzi, &c. | 7 0 |
| RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Finland, &c. | 10 8 |
| EGYPT, including descriptions of the Course of the Nile, through Egypt and Nubia, Alexandra, Cairo. The Pyramids and Thebes. Suez Canal, &c. | 10 8 |
| GREECE. The Ionian Islands, Continental Greece, Athens, &c. | 10 8 |
| TURKEY IN ASIA: Constantinople, The Bosphorus, Dardanelles, Brousa, Plain of Troy, &c. | 10 8 |
| HOLY LAND: Syria, Palestine, Sinai, Edom, and the Syrian Deserts, &c. | 13 12 |
| TRAVEL TALK. English, French, German and Italian | 2 8 |
| BRADSHAW'S Anglo-French Phrase book | 12 |
| Do. Anglo-Italian Phrase book | 12 |
| Do. Continental Railway Guide | 2 8 |
| BADEKER'S Central Italy. Maps and Plans | 4 4 |
| Do. Southern Italy. Maps and Plans | 4 4 |
| COOK'S Tourists' Guide to Northern Italy | 2 8 |
| Do. Handbook to Florence | 12 |

MURRAY'S ENGLISH HANDBOOKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON AS IT IS. Maps and Plans | 2 8 |
| EASTERN COUNTIES, Essex, Cambridge, Suffolk and Norfolk, &c. | 8 4 |
| BERK'S Bucks and Oxon, Windsor, Eton, Reading, Henley and the Thames | 5 4 |
| WILTS' Dorset and Somerset—Salisbury, Chippenham, Weymouth, &c. | 7 0 |
| DEVON and Cornwall—Exeter, Ilfracombe, Lifton, Sidmouth, Teignmouth, Torquay, &c. | 8 4 |
| GLOUCESTER, Hereford, and Worcester—Cheltenham, Malvern, &c | 6 8 |
| DERBY, Notts, Leicester and Stafford—Matlock, Buxton, Melton, Mowbray, &c. | 6 8 |
| SHROPSHIRE, Cheshire, and Lancashire—Shrewsbury, Chester, Berkenhead, Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, Wigan, &c. | 7 0 |
| YORKSHIRE, Doncaster, Hull, Scarborough, Whitby, Ripon, Harrogate, &c. | 8 4 |
| DURHAM and Northumberland—Newcastle, Darlington, Sunderland, Shields, &c. | 6 8 |
| WESTMORLAND and Cumberland, Lancaster, Kendal, Castle, Appleby, &c. | 4 4 |
| KEITH JOHNSTON'S Maps folded in book form with Index of places:—Belgium and Netherlands Rs. 3-4. Prussia Rs. 3-4. Switzerland Rs. 3-4. Spain Rs. 3-4. England Rs. 5-8. Scotland Rs. 5-4. Ireland Rs. 3-4. | |

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

### LOSS IN EXCHANGE.

SILVER FOR GOLD.

NOTIFICATION.—Remitters to England for produce sold here on Home account, have now for months suffered serious losses in necessarily converting the proceeds of their sales into Gold, so alarming has this state of things become, that a Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to consider how best to remedy the grievance and to utilise the plethora of silver money now in a manner, forced into this country particularly.

For a long time past we have submitted to depreciation in the convertible value of the Rupee, but with the present ruinous rate of Exchange we can do so no longer. Our prices were originally based upon a par value, and in consenting to bear 8 per cent. of the present loss we do all that we can really afford, Exchange at 1s. 10d. shows that percentage.

Rather than increase prices we must reluctantly reduce from the 15th instant our rates of discount from 5 and 10 per cent. to 2½ and 5 per cent. respectively for Cash payment. Should Exchange go still lower we shall have again to modify our terms or prices. We trust however, that administrative measures may speedily bring relief both to the Indian European Merchant and his patrons, who have now to bear the result of the extraordinary depreciation in the value of silver money.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 10th April 1876.

### TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND,

PER S.S. LOMBARDY,

A CHOICE PARCEL OF

MANILLA

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

"CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size. The finest production of the MANILLAS, and CHOICEST IMPORTATION of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT

MANILLA,

Rs. 65 per 1,000.

SAMPLES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

## BRANDIES.

| | Cash. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen | 30 | 0 |
| OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate | 27 | 0 |
| OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit | 23 | 0 |

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

## FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

*Sample Albums are always on view.*

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

## THE LONDON WILL OPEN.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

*Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.*

## BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

**READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.**

CASH PRICES.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Deck Suits | 10 to 16 | 8 |
| Overland Suits | 25 | 0 |
| Warm Suits | 30 | 0 |
| Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from | 35 | 0 |
| Dressing Gowns | 9 to 20 | 0 |
| Pyjamas | 3 | 0 |
| Oxford Shirts, Collar attached | 5 | 8 |
| White do. | 4 | 8 |
| French Cambric do., Collar attached | 4 | 8 |
| English Cambric do | 4 | 0 |
| Best Shrunk Flannel do. | 5 | 8 |
| Silk and Wool do | 8 | 8 |
| Spun Silk do | 11 | 0 |
| Gents' Under Vests | 3-8 to | 6 0 |
| Bathing Drawers | 2 | 0 |
| Gents' Under Pants | 4 to | 8 0 |
| Silk Suspenders | 2 | 8 |
| Gents' Cotton Socks, doz. | 8 | 8 |
| Warm do | 15 | 8 |
| Ladies' Under Vests | 4-8 to | 6 8 |
| Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz. | 13 | 8 |
| Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz. | 9 | 8 |
| Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. | 6-8 to | 12 8 |
| Heather Merino do | 6-8 to | 12 8 |
| Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from | 7 | 0 |
| Travelling Caps | 3 | 8 |
| Travelling Seal-skin Caps | 6-8 to | 8 8 |
| Travelling Hats | 3-8 to | 4 8 |
| Cardigan Jackets, very warm | 8-9-8 to | 12 8 |
| Sheets, per pair | | 9 8 |
| Pillow Cases, each | 1-4 to | 2 8 |
| Blankets | each | 10 8 |
| Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds | 10 to | 15 0 |
| Resais or Quilts | | 5 8 |
| Ladies' Long Wool Shawls | From | 22 0 |
| Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks | 12-8 to | 23 0 |
| Solid Leather do | | 43 0 |
| Extra Large do | | 75 0 |
| Black Hide Bags | | 11 8 |
| Extra large do | | 24 0 |
| Gladstone Bags | | 35 0 |
| Ladies' Hand Bag | | 7 8 |
| Travelling Writing Cases fitted | | 11 |
| Gents' Bags, fitted complete | | 72 0 |
| Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete | | 58 8 |
| Gents' Dressing Cases | | 11 8 |
| Soiled Linen Bags, from | 5 to | 6 0 |
| Cash Bags | | 6 12 |
| Courier do | 4-8 to | 6 8 |
| Money Belts | 2-8 to | 6 8 |
| Sovereign Boxes | 3 to | 4 8 |
| Tiffin Baskets fitted | 16 to | 23 8 |
| Air Pillows | | 5 0 |
| Travelling do | | 1 8 |
| English Feather do | | 7 8 |
| Do. Horse Hair do | | 7 8 |
| Folding Camp Bedsteads | | 32 8 |
| Cork Mattresses | | 19 8 |
| Cotton do. | | 15 0 |
| Rug Straps | 1-8 to | 2 8 |
| Waterproof Coats | | 10 0 |
| 60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting | | 6 0 |
| 42-Inch White Waterproof | | 4 8 |
| Linen Band Collars | | 0 12 |
| Linen Collars | doz. | 6 0 |
| Cambric Handkerchiefs | ,, | 5 0 |
| Warm Gloves | | 1 8 |
| | | 1 8 |
| Champagne Taps | | 2 12 |
| Pocket Knives | | 2 12 |
| Marine Glass, 5 aleas for | | 0 12 |
| Shaving do. Stick | | 1 0 |
| Lloyd' Eau-de | | 1 8 |
| Grimault Tooth Paste | | 1 8 |
| Fragrant Florline | | 1 8 |
| Overland Chairs, best | | |
| Beach do | | 6 12 8 |
| Luggage Labels, per doz. | | 3 8 |
| Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from | | 11 4 |
| Pocket Filters | | 2 12 |
| Air Tight Uniform cases | | 23 0 |
| Sponge Bags | | 1 5 |
| Sponges | | 3 8 |
| Soap Boxes | | 1 8 |
| Smelling Salts, per bottle | | 2 8 |
| Aromatic Vinegar per bot | | 2 0 |
| Tooth Brush Guards | | 0 10 |
| Do. Brushes | | 0 10 |
| Nail Do. | | 0 12 |
| Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case | 9-8 to | 12 8 |
| Razors, Ivory Handles | | 3 8 |
| Do. Strops | 3-8 to | 5 1 |
| Nail Scissors | 1-8 to | 1 12 |
| Briar Root Pipes, in Cases | 3 to | 5 0 |
| Tobacco Pouches | | 1 8 |
| Champagne Taps | | 2 8 |
| Pocket Knives | | 2 8 |
| Marine Glass, 5 aleas for | | 0 12 |
| Shaving do. Stick | | 1 0 |
| Lloyd' Eau-de | | 1 8 |
| Grimault Tooth Paste | | 1 8 |
| Fragrant Florline | | 1 8 |
| Overland Chairs, best | | |
| Beach do | | 6 12 8 |
| Luggage Labels, per doz. | | 3 8 |

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

*A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.*

## BADHAM AND COMPANY.

### SOLID ICE!!!

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE MAKING MACHINE,

*The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel.*

Small size to make about 2 lb. of Ice at each operation, with stove and chimney, wrapper two thermometers, &c. complete, Rs. 150.
Large size to make about 4 lb. of Ice at each operation, with stove and chimney, wrapper and thermometers, &c. complete, Rs. 225

### Carre's New Patent Ice Machine.

*(SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.)*

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

### S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

*The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.*

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say, one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter is specially useful for cooling Water or other Liquids, or for making Sherbets, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on two DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.

*Messrs. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.*

*For use in Up-country Stations, Messrs. Hotels and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.*

*The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE and Co., Bom ay.*

### THE LATEST LUXURY.

SOLD BY S. ROSE & CO., 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

*For the Tent, Jungle, or Verandah. A safeguard against Damp, Fever, Vermin. Just the thing a Traveller wants.*

### The Ashantee Pocket Hammock

Forms a luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat; it supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is exceedingly enjoyable and refreshing.

SOME OF THE USES OF THE ASHANTEE HAMMOCK.

A swing for the nursery, as a cradle, a swing or seat with back, fly-net for horses, foraging net, can be used as a strap round the waist, a receptacle for game or fish, and for carrying persons as in Sedan Chair.

EACH HAMMOCK INCLUDES:—

| Cash Price. | Cash Price. | Cash Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Oil-cloth case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks and full Directions, &c. | No. 1, Rs. 10. | No. 2, Rs. 13. No. 5, Rs. 12. No. 6, Rs. 16. |

The following Extras can be supplied for fixing the Hammock when Trees are wanting:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Staves, 4 Pegs, and 2 extra Screw-hooks, weight about 4 lbs., per set | Rs. | 3 0 |
| Canes, to prevent friction of Cords per pair | ,, | 2 0 |

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESNUT Arab Galloway, "GOLDEN FLEECE," height 13-3, fast and handsome, Rs. 500.

EXPRESS RIFLE by ADAMS and Co., London, quite new, in case with fittings complete, Rs. 400.

12-BORE RIFLE by same maker, in case complete, never used, Rs. 300.

The above can be seen on application to

CHARLES WHITTLE,
The Queen's, Colaba.

### THE ESTATE OF TH

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 8TH APRIL 1876.

The reported floods in America do not appear to have had much foundation, in fact the advance in prices of Cotton in Liverpool which was reported after official hours on Thursday having entirely disappeared again yesterday, the sales only reaching 6,000 bales. To-day's market opened dull and closed in favor of buyers with Surats very dull, the sales again only reaching 6 000 bales. Spot prices are unchanged, but arrivals are lower, Fair Omrawuttee with the Fair clause April-May shipment Canal being quoted at 4 7/16d. Good Broach with the F. G. F. clause March-April shipment via Cape at 5¼d. per lb.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Visible supply of all kinds | 2,880,000 | 2,813,970 | 2,905,670 |
| „ „ Surats ... ... | 420,000 | 752,040 | 707,050 |

For the U. K. alone the figures are :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool... ... | 855,000 | 893,260 | 838,390 |
| „ London ... ... | 59,250 | 107,875 | 170,860 |
| American Afloat ... ... | 320,000 | 202,000 | 248,000 |
| East Indian do. ... ... | 140,000 | 235,000 | 207,000 |
| | 1,374,250 | 1,437,635 | 1,464,250 |
| Price of Mid. Orleans..... | 6 11-16d. | 8 3-16d. | 8¼d. |
| „ Fair Dhollera ... | 4¾d. | 5 5-16d. | 5¾d. |
| Difference ... | 2 1-16d | 2¾d. | 2¾d. |

The American receipts and exports to date are as follows :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts..... | 56 00 | 39,000 | 49 0 0 |
| „ Exports to U.K..... | 46 000 | 41,060 | 57,000 |
| „ „ Continent .. | 24,000 | 14,000 | 39,000 |
| Total Receipts since 1st Sep. | 3,814,000 | 3,223,000 | 3,468 000 |
| „ Exports to U. K. „ ... | 1,583,000 | 1,44,000 | 1,457,000 |
| „ „ Continent „ ... | 1,048,000 | 698,000 | 803,000 |
| „ Stocks at the Ports..... | 613,000 | 561,000 | 553,000 |

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester yesterday was dull, but quotations still continue unaltered. The shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns from the U. K. to India during the month of March show average supplies of all kinds for Bombay, but very heavy for Calcutta.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged.

Consols this morning were not quoted by Reuter, but French Rentes were 105¾.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown another change in tone to-day. Yesterday there were few buyers at almost any price, and to-day there are willing buyers but comparatively few sellers, even at a decline of 1.16d. which has been established in private bills. It is difficult to account for such a rapid change without apparent alteration in the influences affecting the market, unless from the previous day's advance being unwarranted, and this we are inclined to think is the case. Money, although in active demand is not excessively tight, as may be inferred from the rates ruling for drafts on Calcutta, and Bar Silver in London remains at 53¾d. per oz. or equal to 1s. 8¼d. per rupee, notwithstanding probably an active demand for this side. This position in the face of the sus pension of Council drawings is probably about the busiest time of the season promises badly for the result of the Government policy later on, when the demand for remittance to this side begins to fall off, and this outlook naturally also exercises a considerable influence on the market at present, as unless at times of extreme pressure there will always be the tendency to discount the exported decline. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand. ... 1s. 8 11-16d. per Rupee.
4 months' sight ... 1s. 9 1.16d. „
6 months' sight ... 1s. 9 1-16d. „
4 months' sight, 6 months' sight, 1s 9¼d. „

On Calcutta we quote demand 99¼ ; of 60 days' there are buyers at 98¼, sellers at 98¾.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unaltered with the exception of Fives-and-a-half which are lower, the temporary enquiry having again fallen off. We quote now Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 ; Fours, Rs. 99.

THE SHARE MARKET is firm. Bank of Bombays are steady at the previous rate of 41 per cent. premium. Local Companies are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving scrip is in active request, as a further general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Press Companies are irregular. Colabas have declined Rs. 50 while Bellarys have advanced Rs. 5, Broach Cotton Co. Rs. 5 and the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co. Rs. 25 per share. In Miscellaneous Companies the only movement recorded is an advance of Rs. 15 in Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares.

COTTON to-day has been very quiet, losing the previous day's advance. In the morning, the dealers to begin with seemed inclined to hold for the previous day's rates, but buyers were firm and a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy was established without however leading to any great extent of business, and the tendency is still towards a further decline. The receipts yesterday were 5,362 bales.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but not quotably altered. Shippers are holding out for £2 to [illegible] 1-3, but Steamers now on the berth are booking still at £2 2-6 per ton. For Iron sailing vessels there is a good enquiry at £2 2 6 per ton. For Mediterranean ports the regular liners are booking at £2 to £2 5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are still very quiet. The only enquiry of any kind if for light weights of 39 inch Grey Shirtings, which command fair rates, in other descriptions there is nothing doing.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Number of Shares | Nominal Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Banks. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 800,000 | 100 | all | 8 p.ct | Agra Bank ..... | 98 |
| 14,000 | 1,000 | all | 10 do. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,400xd |
| 30,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct | Bank of Bombay New. | 705 |
| 8,850 | 1,000 | all | 8 do. | Bank of Madras .... | 1,2.0 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China | 300 |
| 40,000 | 2511 | all | 6 p ct | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 300 |
| 40,000 | 100 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Bank of India, and China. | 195 |
| 40,000 | 250 | 125 | 12 do. | National Bank of India. | 118 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | | Oriental Bank..... | 515 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1,250 | all | 5 p.c | Alexandra Spinning..... | 1,150 |
| 5 | 1,000 | all | ... | Alliance Spinning..... | 2.50 |
| 0 | 2,000 | all | ... | Bhownugur M. & P. Co. | 1.350 |
| 0 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.c | Bombay United ..... | 1,165 |
| 00 | 1.0 | 100 | 6 p.c | Bro :h Mills ..... | 110 |
| 00 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning..... | 700 |
| 50 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c | Dhurumsey Spinning .. | 845 |
| 00 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c | Fleming S. W. Co..... | 965 |
| 00 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.c | Great Eastern ..... | 1,140 |
| 2,000 | 800 | all | ... | Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co ..... | 240 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.c | Hindustan S. W. Co.. | 965 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 65 p.c | Jewraj Balloo Mills ..... | 990 |
| | 500 | ... | ... | Khandesh Spinning ..... | 751 |
| 850 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning ..... | 950 |
| | | 500 | 75* | Madras U. Spinning ..... | 1,000 xd |
| 2,50 | 1,000 | all | 70 | Manockji Petit's..... | 1,185 |
| 2,05 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c | Morarjee Spinning..... | 1,190 |
| 5,000 | 625 | all | 40 p.c | Oriental..... | 7 5 |
| 000 | 1,250 | all | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 750 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sasso n S. W. Co..... | 800 |
| 12 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 p.c | Soondardas Spinning ... | 800 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 p.c | Do. do. 1/4 share. | 200 |

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,080 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | ... | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 75 |
| 41,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p.c. | Masagon Land ..... | 575 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15 do. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited..... | 210 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 5,000 | 2,250 | 200 p.c | Akbar Cotton Press Co.. | 1,450 |
| 20 | 5,000 | 1,100 | 80 p.c | Albert Co., Kurrachee.. | 780 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co..... | 650 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | Alfred Mills Co..... | 1,105 |
| 160 | 15,000 | 11,000 | 425 p.c | Apollo Press Co..... | 3,150 |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | 60 | Bellary ..... | 715 |
| 156 | 500 | all | 68 p.c | Bezar Company (New)... | 505 |
| 1,000 | 250 | all | 48 p.c | Indian Press Co ..... | 285 |
| 400 | 250 | all | 64 p.c. | Broach Cotton Co..... | 90 |
| 400 | 1,500 | all | 72 p.c | Carwar Co ..... | 90 |
| 200 | 250 | ... | ... | Cocanada Press Co ... | 15 |
| 300 | 1,880 | all | 700 p.c | Colaba Press Co..... | 3,150 |
| 500 | 200 | all | Nil. | Dho lera P. & G. Co.... | 200 |
| 333 | 1,500 | all | 192 p.c | East India Press Co.... | 850 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | Rs.200 | Fort Press Co ..... | 1,500 |
| 800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 15 p.c | Framji Cowasji Press Company ..... | 300 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 100 p.c | French Press Co..... | 495 |
| 3,150 | ... | 1,400 | 100 p.c | Imperial Press Co ..... | 410 |
| 2,125 | 400 | 350 | 65 p.c | Mofussil Press & Ginning Co..... | 365 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5,000 | ... | Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..... | 1,125 |
| 120 | ... | 1,500 | 250 p.c | Prince of W. Press .... | 700 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 100 p.c | Samoon's Press Co..... | 560 |
| 400 | 500 | 180 | 45 p.c | Scinde Press Co..... | 420 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 1,000 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co ..... | 600xd |
| 680 | 1,000 | .. | 125 p.c | Volkart's United Press Co. ..... | 875 |

* Per share, for the year.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th April as compared with that for 28th March :—

| LIABILITIES. | 28th March. Rs. A. P. | 4th April. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 2,20,00,000 0 0 | 2,20,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 19,0.,85 13 1 | 19,00,060 13 1 |
| Treasury Balance ..... | 3,81,31,332 15 10 | 3,63,37,969 9 9 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 1,84,91,866 15 9 | 1,88 34, 9 7 3 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 4,98 785 3 6 | 3,1 ,682 7 6 |
| Sundries ..... | 6,82,468 10 5 | 7,38,579 3 3 |
| Rs. | 8,17,04 2 9 10 7 | 8,01,24,783 2 10 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities..... | 1,66,42,648 7 0 | 1,64,48,469 7 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities.. | 65,86,,35 10 5 | 66 63,690, 9 7 |
| Credits on ditto ... | 42,40,376 11 2 | 48,74,848 9 2 |
| Bills discounted..... .... | 1,88,29,085 15 10 | 2,05,08,025 2 6 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 10, 7,77 4 1 | 10,68 87 4 14 0 |
| Stamps ..... | 12,542 15 9 | 12,084 6 11 |
| Balances with other Banks | 7,84,655 11 4 | 8,63,748 8 0 |
| Sundries ..... | 1,47,287 5 10 | 1,60,859 8 3 |
| Bullion ..... | 20, 74 13 1 | 15,505 9 7 |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 1,33,31,184 3 3 | 5,2 ,13,985 8 9 |
| Do. at Branches ..... | 1,88,10,620 8 10 | 2,75,0 ,797 10 1 |
| Rs. | 8,17,04,239 10 7 | 8,01,24,783 2 10 |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE GADS HILL, 1,240 tons, Capt. J. Ranton, sailed on Saturday last for Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 42,015 cwts. linseed.

THE PARSEE, 1,602 tons, Capt. W Sargent, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst., from Shields, February 29, brought a cargo of 1,872 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AVA, 1,708 tons, Capt. C. Day, sailed on Saturday last for Coasts and Ca'coutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Beypore.—Mr. Rochfort and servant. For Vingorla—Capt. Cardington and servant, Major and Mrs. Lloyd and servant, Mr. Steward, C.S., Col. W. Beynon and three servants. For Carwar.—Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and servant. For Colombo.—Capt. W. W. Hooper and servant, Mr. T P. Clarke, and servant. For different ports.—Thirty-nine deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Capt. J. Laird, sailed on Saturday last, for Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Capt. Sir B. F. Bromhead, a girl and ayah, Master Bromhead, Mrs. Hor sburgh, two children and ayah, Mrs. Clarke and infant, Master Leigh Clarke, Miss Jessie Clarke, Miss Mary Clarke, Master Frank Clarke, Mrs. McDougal, two children and ayah, Mr. H. H. Clarke, Capt. Ellis, Mrs. Ellis and European servant, Master William Ellis, Master G. C. Ellis, Master C. Ellis, Capt. Walker, Mrs. Walker, four children, infant and ayah, Mrs. Strut and little girl, Mr. Furgu son, Mrs. Ferguson and family, Dr. Burn, Capt. Cummins, Mrs. Cummins, two children and ayah, Mrs. Brander, Miss Brander and Maid, Mr. Atkinson Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Evans, Capt. Cowie, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bradley.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessels. | Commanders | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | James Drake (s)..... | Wilkie ..... | Aden, Mar 31. |
| 9 | Volmer(s)..... | Hanson ..... | Aden, April 1. |

DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Y M S Vestan ..... | Hand ..... | Kurrachee. |
| | British Ambassador | Davis ..... | Liverpool. |
| | Esperance ..... | Bot ..... | Mangalore. |
| | Cape Verde ..... | M'Millan ..... | Liverpool |
| | Rialto ..... | ...bot ..... | London and Havre. |
| | Ava ..... | Day ..... | Coasts and Calcutta. |
| | Macedonia (s) ..... | Laird ..... | Liverpool. |
| | Gads Hill (s) ..... | Ranton ..... | Port Said. |
| | Asia (s) ..... | Serra ..... | Trieste, &c. |

H. M. S. Vestan, 1,575 tons, Capt. H. Hand, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Dunalistair ..... | Wight ..... Melbourne, Feb 3. |
| 5 | Mubratul(s) ..... | Jones ..... Kyouk Phyoo April 1. |
| | Ville de Marseilles ... | Let ..... Bombay, Mar 11. |

DEPARTURES.

| April. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Rusher (s)..... | ..... | ..... |
| | India (s)..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Pilot (s) ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Lizzie H ..... | ..... | ..... |

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 8,

FROM LIVERPOOL

Macedonia s—horsebeads p rter, Cowasjee Manockjee and Sons. Juan s—37 bundles gas tubes, Abdoollaly Hassimally. Arch-Druid s—13 cases fire proof safes, Hassam Allarakhia and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Macedonia s—7 packages glass lamps, Eduljee Shapoorjee. Ulonia s—11 casks earthenware, E M Pahimbhoy. Assam s—15 cases champagne. 2 cases claret and 1 hogshead sherry, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons ; 10 cases yellow metal sheets. 37 cases port and 2 cases sherry. B and A Hormusjee ; 100 casks beer. Bennashley and Co ; 105 casks beer. Jemsetjee Nowrojee ; 2 cases champagne and 2 cases claret. Eduljee Nasserwanjee Colabawala and Co ; 30 cases hock, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—25 cases brandy, Cowasjee Manockjee and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

For LIVERPOOL.

Fivine Venne—2001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Persia—970 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Twilight—52 bales cotton, Vurdh a Tokersey.
Helen Scott—190 cwts cheroots Roysey Amirchund ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Centuri n—250 cwts myrabolams and 1,0'0 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 25 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Northbrook—150 bales cotton, Finley Muir and Co.
Aldergrove—97 bales cotton, Jeeraj Ballo.
Egbert s—50 large lead ore, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 1,375 cwts myrabolams, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 29 bales cotton, Bhowanjee Thackersey ; 237 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 6 bales cotton, Graham and Co.
Juan s—490 cwts wheat Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Bugwandas Purbotum and Co.
Guy Mannering s—245 cwts hemp, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 90 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vustonjee ; 80 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz and Co. ; 700 bales cotton, Killick, Nixo and Co ; 58 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 154 bales cotton, Nagindass Premchund ; 13 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lillad hur ; 78 bales cotton, Lalljee Ludha ; 12 bales wool, W Nicol and Co ; 50 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 75 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersey.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—157 cwts bysabale, 14 cwts cloves and 2 pieces E teeth, Dattobhoy Dossa ; 2 cases shawls, M Jankidass ; 97 cwts E teeth, Mootchund Jewraj ; 18 cases M of P shells, Abdoola Moosa ; 2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 51½ cwts coffee, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy ; 2 cases gold coins and bars and 15 cases silver coins The C M Bank and Co.
Xantho s—85 cwts wild cinnamon, 19 cwts nuxvomica, Shapjee Puddumsee ; 4 bales hides, Khonmahmed Esmayeljee ; 240 cwts coir yarn, Runchoodas Khetsee and Co ; 16 cases fishmaw and 5 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed.
Blenheim—16,071 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Timor s—3,000 cw's linseed, Wallace and Co.
Stelvio s—6,000 cwts linseed, and 18,999 cwts rape seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Romulus s, 7,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Gads Hill s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Xantho s—75 cwts wheat, George Lockhart and Co.
Glenheim s—200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—10 cwts hemp rope, and 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arabia s—598½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Ettore s—4 pots and 1 drum rose oil, Cumroodin Nujmoodin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 7th April 1876.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... | 29·792 |
| Temperature of the Air..... | 83 3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer..... | 76·2 |
| Dew Point ..... | 73·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | ·734 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 2·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ... ..... | 87·4 |
| Minimum do. do. ..... | 77·3 |
| General Direction of wind ...SSW, W, WNW, NNW, ENE, NW, NNW, NW. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours..... | 312 |

## HIGH COURT.—10TH APRIL.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

565-73—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Fajee Currimbhai Scoleman—Lyon and Tobin—Part heard.
266-75—Monoji—Manockhall Amaram vs Godnvaribai—Pres nt and Writer.
44-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Ibrahim bin Rujab vs Abdool Rahiman—Crawford and Bevey.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For further directions and Costs.

533-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Naginbhai Dayabhai and anothers vs Nassur bin Abdool—F Mooljee and Bomenjee.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—Smale—L Huskel T ker vs Dadajee alias Renban Moosajee.
624-75—Smale—Dya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Renban Moosajee.

LONG CAUSES.

442-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Vumlchund Purtubiall—Craigie L and Owen.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajun—In Person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Mnllbhoy Canbhoy—J C Coma.
43-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Sittabai widow vs Wittoba Pandoorung—Shapoo jee and Thacurdass.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 6.

Mignon, Col, Bombay Dy Comr Genl, on duty, from Poona.

APRIL 7.

Gordon, Surg, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, from Sc'ur.
Peters, Capt, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Nepean, Capt, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Stuart, Lieut-Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajkote.

APRIL 8.

Cunningham, Major, Bombay S C, on leave, from Rajkote.
Lechi, Capt, Bombay 56th Regt. on leave, from Poona.
Macgregor, Major, Bengal 18th Royal Irish, on leave, from Bareilly.
Mills, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Anderson, Major, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Utter on, Major, 15th R gt N I, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Baigrie, Col, 18th Regt, N I, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
LaTouch, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 8.

Ellis, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Lloyd, Major, Bombay Brigade Major, Bengal, from leave, to B galum
Rochfort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave to Neilgherry Hills.
Cunningham, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Waters, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Seroor.
Wright, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave to Poona.

APRIL 9.

Lock, Capt, Bombay 57th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Bruce, Surg-Major, Bombay Presidency, Surg 2nd District, on duty, to Calcutta.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 8th April 1876.

The following orders are confirmed :—

5th Regiment N L I—Regtl Order, dated 12th Feb 1876, appointing (as a special case) Jemadar Shaik Hus on to officiate as Native Adjt during the absence of Jemadar (Native Adjt) Shaik Mugdoom on furlough service.

7th Regiment N I.—Regtl Order, dated 31st March 1876, directing Lt H R D Thomas, Adjt. to perform the duties of Qr M in addition to his own, vice Capt Yate on Medical certificate.

5th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 27th March 1876, appointing Lt P Eyton to act as Instructor of Musketry in the absence of a qualified officer.

Lt H Crawford, 108th Foot, performed the duties of Adjt to a Wing of the Regt from the 1st to the 21st Dec 1875, and from the 2nd Feb to the 10th March 1876.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Major C W Venue, from date of departure to 15 days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lt F H Torjet (Qr Mr 2 th N I.) to Bombay from 3rd April to 2nd May 1876, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

86th Foot.—The leave on private affairs granted to Lt W Gordon, in G O C No 378, 16th March 1876, is cancelled by the leave on medical certificate granted in G O C No 387, 25th idem.

66th Foot—Lt F J Cullen, to Cashmere, from 10th to May to 10th November 1876, on private affairs.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

18 h Regiment N L—Capt W Going, having complet d five years service in the appointment of Qr Mr with the rank of Capt is re-appointed Qr Mr, with effect from 25th March 1876, as a temporary arrangement.

28th Regt N I, (1st Belooch Battalion)—Major J H Castell, Wing Officer, to officiate as second in command, vice Col Hogg.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 5.)

Mr Charles Arthur Kelly, CS, reported his departure from India on leave on the 27th March 1876.

Mr J F Stevens, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Cuttack, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

The services of Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department.

Mr John Elliott, M A, who has been appointed to the third class of the Bengal Educational Service, is also appointed to be Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 24th ultimo, vice Mr W G Wilson, deceased.

Mr Henry Bell, Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is appointed to be President of the Central Examination Committee for the first half-yearly departmental examination of assistants and others of 1876.

The orders of the 22nd Feb last, granting to Mr H J Reynolds, Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal, leave for one month under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled.

Mr Alexander Mackenzie is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Moorshedabad during the absence on leave, of Mr W Wavell, or until further orders. Mr Mackenzie will act in the second grade of Mag and Collrs.

The following officers are appointed to act in the second grade of Mags and Collrs with effect from the dates mentioned against their names viz :—

Mr Robert Henry Wilson, Offg Mag and Collr of the 24-Pergunnahs, from the 1st ultimo, the date on which Mr F Wyer made over charge of his duties as Offg Mag and Collr of Fureedpore.

Mr Arthur Weekes, Offg Mag of Collr of Furedpore, from the 8th ultimo, the date on which Mr L L B King made over charge of his duties as Offg Mag and Collr of Midnah.

Mr Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act temporarily, until further orders, as Dist and Session Judge of Jessore

An extension of fur ough for four months has been granted to Mr H Be ridge, CS, by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India.

Mr Alexander Thomas Maclean, Dist and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed under Sect 3 of Act X of 1870, to perform the functions of a Judge in the town of Calcutta for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquistion under the provisions of that Act.

Mr A B Falcon, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge of Moor hedabad, is allowed special leave for one month, under Sec 15 of the Civil Leave Code.

The Hon'ble Henry Lucius Dampier, C S, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 26th ultimo.

Mr Oswald B Wood is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Asst Supt of Police.

Mr H W J Ramsber, Offg Dist Supt of Police Jessore, is appointed to be dist Supt of Police, Rajshahye.

Mr. S J Kilby, Asst Supt of Police, on special duty in the Patna Division is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supt of Police, Jessore.

Mr H Bayley, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Gya, is posted to the Mudhoobunee division of Durbhanga Dist.

Mr C H Tawney, Professor Presidency College, is allowed furlough for three months under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Code, with effect from the 6th inst, or such later date as he may avail himself of it Mr Tawney is also allowed three days' subsidiary leave under Sec 18 of Code.

Mr C B Clarke, M A, Inspr of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, is promoted to the first class of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Mr R Thwaytes, deceased.

The Mag of Pooree is appointed, under Sec 3, Act IV of 1875, to be the officer for the port of Pooree, who will receive notice of accidents to ships for communication to the local Government.

Mr Robert Carstairs, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be a member of the Dist Road Cess Committee of Tipperah, vice Mr T Smith, Sub-Engineer, transferred.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, 27th March, 1876.)

Col R A Napper, S C, is permitted to visit Calcutta also on the leave granted him by G O C C of the 16th March 1876.

Lt-Col J H Bir wo, 21st Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Mean Meer, instead of Morar, as ordered in G O C C of the 16th March 1876, page 103.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lt Col M Hunter, RI S C, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of the Meerut Division, vice Maj C M S Scott, who has proceeded on furlough on private affairs, or until further orders.

Capt J H W Osborne, of the late 44th N I, recently employed in the Revenue Survey Dept, and placed at the disposal of the C-in-C on return from furlough, is attached to the 31st N I, for duty.

Capt J Chalmers, Unattached, late Barrackmaster at Delhi, is, at his own request, appointed to do duty at the Dalhousie Convalescent depot, until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt E R S Brander, 70th Foot, is direc ed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the regimental depot.

This officer's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

Capt W H Wright, D Batty 19th Bgde R A is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Fyzabad, and rejoin his batt ry. To travel at the public expense.

In anticipation of the sanction of H R H the Field Marshal Com-C, Lt V H G Smythe, 85th Regt, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, to fill an existing vacancy at the regimental depot.

Lt Smythe's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 12th March 1876, directing Surgn C O'Sullivan to join the 6th and 8ats 60th Rifles.

Dated the 16th March 1876, directing Surgn W E Griffiths, doing duty with the 2nd Goorkhas, to assume medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Maj F Aiden, CB, with effect from the 9th March.

Dated the 19th March 1876, directing Surgn B Gupta to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, as a temporary arrangement.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 21st March 1876, appointing Surgn Maj J Paxton, MD, to the medical charge of No 7 Batr 21st Bgde R A, Mountain Batty, with effect from the 18th March 1876.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 10th March 1876, directing Surgn C R Brooke, at Bareilly, to proceed to Rampore to Rameshgah to take medical charge of detachment of invalids which left Naini Tal on the 10th idem, vice Surgn J Coats, MD, sick.

Ferozepore Brigade Order, dated the 27th Jan 1876, appointing Lt H D Hutchinson, Adjt 4th N I, to officiate as Bde Maj in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18h idem, consequent on the departure of Capt R Morris, Bgde Maj, to attend a course of instruction.

Sialkot Brigad Order, dated the 16th March 1876, directing Col G H Thompson, offg Comdt 15th N I, to assume command of the Bgde, consequent on the departure of Bgde Genl M A S Biddulph, CB, to take up the command of the Rohilcund Dist.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 20th March 1876, directing Col W Roberts, Comdg 1-6th Fusiliers, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Maj Genl F F Maude, CB, V C, on inspection duty to Binapore.

84th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Feb 1876, appointing Lt J H Drummond to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt Batten, with effect from the 20th Dec 1875.

70th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 6th Feb 1876, appointing Lt F F Roupell to be Offg Instructor of Musketry from the 6th idem, during the absence of Lt J King, proceeding on leave to England.

14th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th March 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 12th idem, consequent on the departure on preparatory leave of Capt J Cook, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer :—

Capt W Campbell, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to Officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt C J Jamieson, 2nd in Command, to act as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1-6th Foot.—Lt and Local Capt Jn Drew to Bombay for thirty days from date of availing himself of it to appear before a medical board.

1-25th Foot.—Maj and Local Lieut-Col G S Hallowes, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

45th Foot.—Lt Col J I Preston, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Lt C J C Whitaker, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Lt Col C Blewitt, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

6-th Foot—Capt W Saunders, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

95th Foot—Surg Maj W Skeen M D, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lt the Honble E Noel, to England, from the 1st April to the 15th of June, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lt Col R S Simond, (doing duty at Allahabad) to the Neilgherries, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt Col J Rawdles, (to do duty with 19th N I), to the Neilgherries, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Major W Musgrave (2nd in command 15th Bl Cavy,) to Cashmere, and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj G A Foabery, V C, (Wing Officer 35th N I), from the 7th Feb to the 31st March, on private affairs, in extension to visit Calcutta, and enable him to rejoin.

Capt D Adamson, (1st 18th Subn 4th Bl Cavy), to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt E W Shoubridge, (Fort Adjt, Attock), to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under rule 10 of the furlough Regulations of 1875. The first two months will be on full staff pay, under clause III of the subsidiary rules.

Capt Sir B F Bromhead, Bart (1st Wing Sub, 40th N I,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it,

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## PUNJAB NEWS.

LAHORE, 9TH APRIL.

A disease, variously described but apparently cholera, has appeared at Srinager, Cashmere.

Canon Duckworth left last evening to join the Viceroy.

The Punjab Government has prohibited the advertisement of lotteries.

## THE BUSTAR RIOTS.

MADRAS, 9TH APRIL.

The Bustar riots have become more serious. Further reinforcements have been ordered to the scene. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition were despatched yesterday from the Madras Arsenal. The proceedings are kept very secret, but it is believed that fighting is imminent.

## MADRAS NEWS.

Madras is threatened with a water famine. Rain is anxiously expected.

All Government offices move for Cotacamund after the holidays.

An official enquiry has been ordered into the circumstances of the outbreak of cholera among the European details.

## PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA IN SUPPORT OF LORD NORTHBROOK.

CALCUTTA, 9TH APRIL.

A public meeting was held on Saturday at the Town Hall. It was resolved that a statue of Lord Northbrook be erected by public subscription. The Maharajas of Vizianagram and Benares each subscribed Rs. 7,000 and the Maharaja of Bettiah Rs. 3,500.

An unseemly interruption was caused by some natives wanting to move an amendment on the first resolution. The question whether the amendment be put or not was almost unanimously rejected. The agitators left the hall amidst loud hissing.

The speeches mostly eulogized the judicious management of the finances, reduced taxation, liberal commercial policy, able famine measures and reductions in public works. Mr. Inglis speaking to the resolution defended Lord Northbrook's famine policy. The meeting was mostly attended by natives and a few Government officials.

There was a marked absence of leading Europeans of the mercantile and trading communities.

## KHELAT AFFAIRS.

KURRACHEE, 8TH APRIL.

Major Sandeman has now had guns added to his force of three Cavalry, one and a half Infantry Regiment and 150 Guides.

## COLONEL LOCH.

Colonel Loch has been appointed to the Hyderabad Contingent to command. The vacancy is only for six months.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE TITLES BILL.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL.

The Royal Titles Bill was read this evening in the House of Lords a third time. No amendments were introduced, and the Bill passed without a division.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Cambridge is the favourite in the betting on the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race which takes place to-day, the latest odds being 10 to 3 on Cambridge.

LONDON, 8TH APRIL.

The Race has been won by Cambridge.

## THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL.

The trial of Captain Kuhn, of the s.s. Franconia, has resulted in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter; sentence has been deferred. Captain Kuhn has contested the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that the Franconia at the time of the collision was bound on a foreign voyage.

## EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

CAIRO, 8TH APRIL.

Payment of the Egyptian bonds falling due in April and May has been postponed for three months in order to allow time for the finances to be arranged.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL, NOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's Sales of Cotton.... | 36,000 | bales. |
| Do. Amount forwarded..... | 8,000 | do. |
| Do. Week's Sales of Surats.... | 8,000 | do. |
| Do. Week's Imports of Cotton.. | 147,000 | do. |
| Do. do. Surats.... | 17,000 | do. |
| Do. Stock of Cotton ..... | 855,000 | do. |
| Do. do. Surats ..... | 75,000 | do. |
| Do. Stock of Cotton in London.. | 59,250 | do. |

The Demand for Surats has slackened and prices declined.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 6d.

8¼lbs. do. ..... 7s. 7½d.

40s. Mule Twist..... 0s. 10½d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account .... 94⅝.

Bar Silver..... 53½

Arrival—Bellona.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 8TH APRIL, 8-35 A.M.

Mail Steamer Hindostan, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Wednesday evening, the rate of interest and discount was raised one per cent all round.

WE are told by the Calcutta *Statesman* that the Bombay Government will move H. M.'s Secretary of State instantly against this new Revenue Bill. Its protest will go forward, if possible, by the next mail.

THERE were 16,496 bales of cotton sent to Bombay in the week ending 1st April from the Central Provinces and Berar, the total up to date being 169,276. This total is 88,246 less than last year.

IN our description of the landing of his Excellency the new Viceroy on Saturday, it was inadvertently stated that Lord Lytton was formerly "British Consul", whereas His Lordship held the very much higher office of "British Ambassador" at the Court of Lisbon.

FROM the recently published roll of the territorial aristocracy of England, we learn that Lord Northbrook is the owner in England of 9,291 acres, with a gross rental of £11,034. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos is happy in the possession of 10,481 acres, the gross rental of which is £18,070; Lord Salisbury of 17,556 acres, with a rental of £22,637; Duleep Sing of 14,615 acres, with a rental of £4,755.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY left Lahore on Sunday for Abbottabad. He is nominally officiating for Mr. R. B. Shaw as Joint British Commissioner at Leh (Ladakh), but has been taking advantage of the cold weather which closes the passes, and has been spending his leave at Lahore. We (*Pioneer*) have already conjectured that Mr. Shaw will resume his appointment at Leh when his present work in Calcutta is finished, in which case Captain Molloy will revert to his substantive appointment as Adjutant of the 5th Goorkhas now stationed at Abbottabad, which being fortunately on the way between Lahore and Ladakh makes a capital place to halt *in utrumque paratus*.

MR. SWINBURNE has recently finished a poem, called 'The Last Oracle.' Starting from the answer brought back from Delphi to Julian by his envoy (A. D. 361), the poem invokes Apollo to reappear—not as they called him in Greece, merely son of Zeus the son of Chronos, but *older* than Time, the Light and Word incarnate in Man, of whom comes the inner sunlight of the human mind, whence all ideas of gods possible to man take shape. Of this, the sun-god and singing-god of the Greeks is assumed by the poet to be the most perfect type attainable, and is called upon to return and reappear over the graves of intervening gods. It is no doubt, says the *Athenæum*, the most daring poem Mr. Swinburne has written since 'Hertha.'

OUR home correspondent writes as follows:—I hear on good authority that preparations are being actively made for duplicating the Red Sea and Indian Ocean cables between Suez and Bombay, a boon which India will gladly welcome, for although the cable has been singularly exempt from accidents it is as well to be prepared for them when they do occur. It is hoped that the Red Sea section of the second cable will be completed by the end of October in the present year, and that between Aden and Bombay before the beginning of March 1877. The Eastern Telegraph Company to whom the cable belongs, is at present engaged in raising money for the enterprise and as its credit is good, it will have no difficulty in finding sufficient funds. India will then be well enough off for telegraphic communication with Britain, and will only want a rupee a word tariff between England and the East to complete her bliss.

ORDERS have recently been received by the Madras Government from the Government of India, to restrict outlay during the present official year, which commenced on the 1st instant, within the closest possible limits consistent with the maintenance of the efficiency of the public service. As the usual estimates of departments, remarks the *Madras Times*, which provided for their probable requirements during the year had been duly scrutinized by the controlling authorities in this Presidency, before being sent on to Calcutta for the final sanction of the Government of India, which was in due course accorded to them, the withdrawal now of such sanction—which involves the revision of the departmental estimates, to meet the restriction imposed—has occasioned some surprise here. These instructions, necessarily, affect the contemplated movements of troops, which will, in all probability, be altogether put off from this year to a more convenient season.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following as the latest news from Bustar:—"The latest tidings from Major Balmer, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, state that he is all right with about 200 constables and a number of naiks. He is surrounded by about 20,000 ryots, but there is no probability of a fight. The people have been much worried by a rascally Dewan, and are determined to get rid of him. Major Balmer considers they are open to reason, and will remain quiet till the arrival of the Commissioner. The rising being not against the Rajah, but against the Dewan, leads to the expectation that a change of ministry may be all that is needed. On the other hand the Police Superintendent at Bustar reports, under date, the 1st instant, that the rebels are collecting round him in large numbers, and show hostile feelings against his Police force. No shots have been exchanged as yet. As the number of the 'rebels' exceeds 30,000, the need is felt of the Military reinforcements which started yesterday from Vizagapatam for the scene of the disturbance."

ONE remark in a late decision of Sir Richard Garth, observes the *Indian Daily News*, deserves to be rescued from obscurity. "It is extremely desirable," observed Sir Richard Garth, "that the public should fully understand that in this country there is the same law for the Government as for the subject, and that there is not one course of practice for the Crown and another for the prisoner." It is no doubt for some such reason as that here relied on by the Chief Justice on the criminal side of the Court, that the Government, on its civil side—if it has any side that can properly be so described—passes special laws to facilitate its revenue settlements, and to recover its advances, while leaving other landlords and contractors to make the most of the ordinary laws. We have occasionally dwelt upon the scandal occasioned by legislation of this kind, and the obvious inference to be drawn from it: and it is conceivable that the Chief Justice may only be endeavouring to persuade the Government to relapse into virtue by crediting it with a standard of moral excellence rather distantly removed from some of its administrative acts.

A HINDU correspondent sends to the *Madras Athenæum* the following:—"Certain inscriptions carved on metallic plates announcing the grant of land to some of the Brahmin community of Southern India, recently came to the notice of Mr. Rice, the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, which we are told goes to prove the exact date of the "sarpayaga" or great sacrifice to root out the serpent race from the face of Baralakanes or India, performed by Janamajaya, a descendant of the Pandus. The story of the sacrifice is, we are sure, familiar to most of our Hindu readers. Should the inscriptions be genuine, as there is every likelihood that they are, then the event must have taken place more than 3,000 years before Christ, which places the Mahabarata at a date much anterior, and the Ramayana the earliest epic of the country at a time long before the creation of the world as recorded in the Christian Scriptures. Mr. Rice will be opening a new vein in the mine of Indian antiquities which would interest antiquaries and amateur students of ancient relics and curiosities should he present his labours in this new direction in a readable form to the public."

THE *Pioneer*:—The Privy Council appeal case, Damodhore *vs.* Deoram,—better known as the Bhownuggur case,—has been dismissed by their Lordships. The points at issue have engaged the attention of Indian lawyers for years. The effect of the dismissal is to confirm the decision of the Bombay High Court, which, on appeal, affirmed that a certain cession of territory, claimed to have been made by the Bombay Government to the Thakoor of Bhownuggur in Eastern Kattiawar, was invalid, being *ultra vires*, of either the Bombay or Supreme Government. The Bombay Court held that this objection was not overcome by the after-passing of the "Indian Evidence Act," one section of which claims that announcements duly made in the Government *Gazette* must be accepted as proofs of facts. We do not gather that their Lordships have gone so far as to affirm the doctrine sometimes strenuously contended for in connection with this case—that except in exercise of its prerogative of making peace after war, not even the Crown itself can cede territory or divest the allegiance of British subjects without the sanction of Parliament. But the new judgment cannot but be found a useful contribution to the literature of that subject.

ON the subject of "A Typical Zemindar, Rackrenter, and Oppressor," we quote what follows from the *Englishman*:—"That such should be the description given by a very able official when speaking of the Bengal Government as the manager of a great estate, seems almost incredible. Yet such is the gist of the language that Mr. Geddes has found himself forced to use in regard to the connection of the State with the Darbhanga Raj. It is now more than two months since his report on the impending scarcity in North Behar was laid before Sir Richard Temple. We have heard it characterized, by many competent to judge, as being remarkably able, and as really going to the bottom of the causes that have resulted in perennial misery in most of the Trans-Gangetic Districts. It has, however, been withheld from the public, and this has been done, we are led to believe, because, besides being able and thorough, it is truthfully accurate and honestly severe. We have not received the report. We have, however, been put in possession of a few sentences extracted from it, which have induced us to seek for other sources of information. The facts we have obtained are very remarkable, and we proceed to lay them before our readers. We shall, however, in the first place, give the passages from Mr. Geddes' report which formed the basis of our inquiries. 'Quite apart,' Mr. Geddes wrote, 'from the failure of the crop, in travelling there'—the Darbhanga property—'one had a feeling sometimes of desolateness, from the fewness of people to be met on the road, or to be seen on the maidans. The villages were few. The milestones on one of the principal frontier roads seemed almost a mockery. We were so much struck with the scantiness of population that, in the absence of people enough to ask about it, we began speculating to ourselves as to the cause why old fields should have been abandoned, why good wastes should not have been reclaimed.' 'I have further to submit that the anxiety among the population of these pergunahs, as I understood their feelings, was about impending ruin, rather than impending starvation. It is true they talked of famine and death, but this was, for the most part, but a prelude to the *invariable tale of oppression and rack-renting*. I watched them carefully—their expression, their demeanour, the subjects up to which they led the conversation—and the above was the conclusion that I came to. These statements are strongly corroborated by Mr. Macdonnell, the other officer, who, with Mr. Geddes, formed the Commission."

THE *République Française* recently published extracts of the private correspondence of Prince Bismarck, taken from a collection of letters which appeared in Germany a short time ago. These letters—most of them written to his wife and to intimate friends—depict the German Chancellor in very favourable colours. The letters are manly in tone, abounding in touches of subdued humour and piquant observation, and, what is more important, carry on the face of them distinct evidence that they were never intended for publication. The impression which even Frenchmen of the present day must derive from a perusal of these letters cannot but tend to modify the estimate they have not unnaturally formed of one whom they regard as the arch enemy of the world in general, and of France in particular. It would be hopeless to attempt within the space of a few lines anything like a summary of the period and events to which these letters refer, for they take us from the very outset of the Chancellor's public career down to a comparatively recent period, though the supplement to the present volumes, containing his private correspondence for the last decade, will, if it is ever given to the world, possess a still more universal interest. Not the least attractive of the letters are those written from the German Embassy at St. Petersburg, and, on his transfer thence to Paris from various parts of France. Prince Bismarck's mission to France in 1862 was of only short duration, but he found time between May and October to take part at several official ceremonies at the Tuileries, to have "a little quiet talk" with the Emperor, and to make a tour through South-Western France and the Pyrenees. He also managed to pay a flying visit to London for the Exhibition, and his description of the residence occupied by the Prussian Ambassador to England (Prussia House) is very characteristic of the man. After going into details as to the cramped accommodation which the house affords, he tells his wife that "the kitchen is in the cellar and the servants sleep in the roof; it would give me the blues to live in such a place." He next writes from Paris to say that, as all the world is out of town—the Court being at St. Cloud and its satellites in their chateaux—he shall be off to the South and visit Bordeaux, Biarritz, the Spanish frontier, and so back by way of Pau and Toulouse to Paris. From Biarritz, where, three summers afterwards, he had those interviews with the Emperor Napoleon the first result of which was Sadowa, and the second Sedan, he sends his wife a most glowing description of that watering place and the neighbourhood, exalting its glories far above those of the Drachenfels and Ehrenbreitstein. But, as has been already said, it is not by one or even by several extracts from these letters that any adequate idea of their general tone can be conveyed. They must convince every reader of at least this—that the great Chancellor would have made a fortune as a "special correspondent" if he had been thrown upon the resources of his pen.

## INVESTITURE OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

TO-DAY the Hon. Bechardass Ambaidass and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy are to be invested by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay (Sir Philip Wodehouse) with the Order of the Star of India. The ceremony will take place at a small durbar, which will be held at Government House, Parell, this afternoon.

## BARODA—PIG-STICKING (TILTING THE BOAR, I MEAN.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAST Thursday a large party went out to Muckenpoora from here to "see the wild boar die" and to make a pleasant day of it. The young Gaekwar and the Raja of Barier were both out, and rode straight and well. A very large boar was expected to turn up his toes for the amusement of the party, but an over cautious shikarree took the precaution of shooting him over night for fear he might "bite the Gaekwar" (he said), at least that was the story, but I am inclined to think that his existence was only in the imagination of the shikarrees. There were several rather severe spills and the young Barier with his horse came to grief. A boar charged him and seized his horse by the nose, in return for a prod from master Barier's spear, and horse, rider, and pig all rolled over together. The horse was much hurt, and the pig having done what mischief he could, trotted off. The young Raja mounted the horse of an attendant sowar, and drawing a sword in lieu of the spear, which had broken off short in the boar's side, continued the pursuit of the animal, and after a sharp run, again overtook and cut him down with the sword. He is a plucky fellow, and all admired his courage and perseverance. Several boars were killed during the day and no one was hurt. I am sorry to say that one or two of the horses were hurt but not to any serious extent. On the way back a jackal was run down after an exciting chivy.

Since I last wrote we have lost Colonel Nuttall who has commanded the 22nd Regiment since Colonel Jacob left us. Colonel Nuttall was summoned by telegram and left by the mail train on Wednesday evening. He had received no intimation as to his destination and many were the surmisings as to the duty he was required for. Many said he was wanted to go to Egypt, and others that he was to take command of the Sind Frontier Force and incline to this idea myself. He has left many friends and well wishers behind, both amongst the European and native community. He is much loved and respected by all and a large gathering of people was on the platform at the railway station to see him go and bid him God-speed.

Your remarks in your issue of the 5th that the rumour that had reached you from Baroda about the force going to Egypt was too good, for the 9th Regiment N. I. has been commented on. The 9th evidently consider themselves good enough for anything, and that even Egypt would not be at all too good for them But joking apart, if a force were to go, the 9th would be a very likely regiment to be selected as they are armed with the Snider, and I hear have made good practice with it this year, and they are, I think you will find, amongst the first for actual service as they need not fear being left behind should a chance offer.

Colonel Coles has been sent off to keep the peace at a fair that is being held at Kundaleer on the Nerbudda river. Why do people give themselves and others the trouble of a disturbance at this hot season of the year? They would find it a deal cooler to keep quiet, and if they must have a row wait till colder weather. I fear there are not many at the fair who read your paper and therefore think my hint will be thrown away; but if they would only take it, I am sure Colonel Coles and his men would be very much obliged to me for making the suggestion.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Bark-ley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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## MISTAKES IN THE JURY LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In glancing over the list prepared by the Clerk of the Crown of persons liable to serve as common jurors in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in Bombay, I have observed several errors both in the occupation and address of parties. I noticed more than two dozen names having wrong designations against them, a dozen more with not the proper places of residence attached to them, a few names are entered of persons who have died, one name, the same party is entered twice, with two addresses, some are entered as employed who are not, and *vice versa*. Why cannot the list be made complete and correct? I can pardon a few errors, but these I have pointed out were taken at random.

A JUROR.

## INSPECTING THE WATER PIPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Town Council appear to have peculiarities of their own in dealing with public money. Rates and taxes do not seem to trouble them or the Municipal Commissioner.

This question I should like to see answered. What benefit will the ratepayers derive through employing Mr. Manning, or any other person to inspect the Tulsi main and water pipes? In my opinion the money paid for inspection to anybody will not only be wasted, but in addition thereto surely many unsound and imperfect pipes will be passed which would not be done, provided the contract was given to a manufacturer under guarantee.

There are in the Town Council some of these members who know, just as well as I do that any respectable manufacturer of water pipes will be very glad to execute the contract and guarantee delivery of every one of the pipes to be exactly in accordance with the contract given. If this be so then paying for inspection is wasting the money of the ratepayers.

Bombay, 6th April. VINDEX.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 8TH APRIL.

I MUST manage a letter to-day, for if the Camp is dull, this has been a notable week in the history of the Educational Department. If you take any interest in the vernacular press you must have noticed that some of the organs of the Brahminical community have been unduly exercised of late about the affairs of the Deccan College. Not that it is the first time they have vexed their souls on such a subject. Some of them seem to consider it one of the peculiar functions of a newspaper to afford discontented schoolboys a chance of ventilating their very natural sentiments regarding their masters. The schoolboys of course are quite at one with them on this point and are not slow to avail themselves of the valuable assistance of the fourth estate. From the tone of their contributions a stranger might be led to suppose that the colleges and schools were maintained by the students themselves and that Government was the trustee: it would scarcely strike him that a large number of these students were too poor to pay their very fees and were dependent on the charitable aid of Government scholarships. On this occasion the complaint has been that two of the professors in the Deccan College are, in the mature judgment of the pupils whom they teach, inefficient. They do not understand, the subject so well as the pupils themselves, and when they speak they can neither be heard nor understood This last looks like a reflection on the students themselves; it is always difficult to catch a foreign language when you are very imperfectly acquainted with it. But let that pass. It would have been well if the matter had ended with the melancholy representations of Veritases and Justitias. It did not. They had caught the spirit of the 19th century and set about redressing their grievances by a "strike." A little salutary college discipline, however soon convinced them that they had not the option of absenting themselves from the lectures of any professor whom they disliked. Finding even their own Principal against them they resolved on a bold measure. A petition was drawn up, signed by about two-thirds of the College, and sent, not to the Principal who had failed them in their need, nor to the Director, but inasmuch as the Prince of Wales is now gone, direct to the Secretary to Government. It seems to have been secretly done. Some distorted rumour of it reached the *Poona Observer* last week; but it is said that even those students in the College who are not Brahmins had not heard of it; their signatures had not been asked. I have not seen the petition, but according to all accounts it pointed out the shortcomings of the Government and all concerned in the most candid way. Having done this they awaited the result, with confidence no doubt. That result was made known two days ago and must have been

"A heavy blow and great discouragement."

Matters again had been managed secretly and nothing could have been more unexpected than the order that came forth. All the B. A. students, being the eldest and most responsible, are rusticated for a year. That means, as all academical men know, that they are expelled for a year and their wits allowed to grow rusty during that time. They are also declared incapable of ever holding any scholarship or free-studentship. The second class men are disqualified for holding scholarships and free-studentships for eighteen months and the third class men for twelve months. Those who know what a large proportion of the students in these colleges are paupers will understand how severely this punishment will fall upon them. It was a wise thing to deal most severely with the oldest students, the younger men were probably guilty of nothing worse than the characteristic Hindu weakness of being unable to say no to anything their caste fellows propose. Indeed I am inclined to think that even the older students must have been instigated and encouraged. If parents and relations had any hand in it, the consequences will fall indirectly upon them too. Upon the whole the Educational Department is to be congratulated on an act of vigorous justice which will make the rising generation more docile for some time come

The weather seems to grow hotter and hotter. The thermometer stands at a hundred in the shade; but with doors shut life is quite supportable. In spite of the Busy, Bee dust blows in blinding clouds, and does not blow into people's eyes only because very few people remain to have their eyes blown into.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BRITISH BURMAH, THAYETMYO, 20TH MARCH.

THE journey up the river from Rangoon is particularly monotonous and void of interest. On first leaving that port, for miles and miles there is nothing but a thick undergrowth of jungle on either side without a hut, or even a large tree to relieve the sameness, and even a native boat being poled up or down stream is an object of interest. After the second day's steaming, the country becomes a little more elevated with numerous fishing villages on either bank; occasional trees and hillocks follow, and when half the journey is over well wooded and cultivated districts intervene, the villages are more frequent and of better description, and the country generally bears evidence of fertility and prosperity. Occasionally a guilt-capped pagoda crowns some eminence, guarded by huge griffins or dragons, whilst the river banks in certain places where they are higher and more precipitous than usual, contain a series of niches, occupied by uncouth and rudely carved images—doubtless objects full of interest to the Burmese themselves, but a sealed book so far as other travellers are concerned. At Prome the Railway is making good progress, although the present embankment, if intended to be permanent, does not appear to have been laid down with a due regard to the rising of the waters during the monsoons. It is said, though it seems almost incredible, that where the embankment crosses the deep nullahs which abound, they (the nullahs) are *filled* in instead of being bridged over; if this is really so, the result of such a policy will be ruinous. The Rangoon end of the line is being pushed rapidly forward, but I cannot at present give any certain idea of when the whole or a part of it will be in working order; its effect on the internal communications of the province will be very great. At present the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company have a monopoly of everything as regards goods, mails, and passengers, and charge what they like. The Government are entirely at their mercy for transport and have occasionally to pay enormous sums for extra accommodation. If all is true contracts are of ten made with a freedom of conscience bordering on recklessness. Take, for instance, the party (200) of H. M's 67th Regiment held in readiness for some three months past to proceed on the Bhamo expedition, during which time the steamer Rangoon has been kept ready to convey them to Mandalay at a cost, it is said, of Rs. 1,000 per diem. This would throw about Rs. 90,000 to the debit side of the budget for the time already lost in "waiting for orders". The s. s. Rangoon is now dispensed with, and rumour has it that her place is filled by the s. s. Colonel Fytche which has been secured at Rs. 750 per diem, whilst there seems as much prospect of the detachment starting for Bhamo now as there was three months ago. Cannot an Imperial Government order a steamboat company to have a steamer ready at a certain notice, and not be throwing money to the winds day after day to secure the transport which should always be forthcoming when required for military purposes? But this method of doing business is quite on a par with that of the Madras Government which chartered a B. I. S. N. Co's vessel to bring the 89th Regiment from Madras, and then when they were sent by the steam transport Tennasserim had to pay for the other vessel as well. That's the way the money goes; and that is why the British soldier in India is so very costly. It is not on account of his own pay or keep, but through the blundering of Government officials. Speaking of H. M.'s 67th Regiment now in Madras, with the exception of the 200 men for Bhamo, before referred to, it is almost entirely composed of men enlisted under the six years service act (Cardwell's recruits), and they are as fine an able-bodied lot of young fellows as one would or could wish to see; but in the course of another year or so nearly all of them will be going to the reserve, and unless the flow of recruits is improved in the meanwhile there will be a pretty clear elucidation of the working of the short service system. Very few—scarcely any in fact—of these men will "take on" or "renew" their engagement in the line. Still I do not think if time is given the system will prove altogether a failure, because when they see these men returning home after such a short term, still in the flower of youth and with tales of adventures and sights in India, many other young lads will willingly join and leave their homes for a like period, whilst numbers of those who then leave the ranks will find their old life not quite what it used to be, and will speedily return and (if allowed) re-engage for a further term of active service. A man who serves an apprenticeship of six years seldom changes his trade afterwards, and when once the novelty of being free and at home has worn off, it will be found that very many of the six years men will seek to return to their colours. The habits of regularity and discipline inculcated during their training will not be so easily forgotten, and my own opinion is that it will be found in the long run that the promoters of "short service" will be proved right in many points, although I am far from being a believer in the system myself.

As regards the party for Bhamo, under command of Colonel Jebb, they will proceed (when ordered) to their destination, to meet the Yunan Commissioners, when boundary and other questions of the Bhamo district will be disposed of, and the escort will return to Rangoon with the Commissioners *viâ* Mandalay. This seems to be the programme as far as I can learn. The King of Burmah is reported to be carrying on extensive military preparations in the way of building forts, &c., whilst throughout his policy towards the British may be characterised as "extremely civil;" he is said to have ordered barracks to be built at Bhamo for the troops, and to have had every preparation made to ensure their comfort *en route*. How far he is really sincere is extremely doubtful. It is believed by many that the late Rangoon conspiracy really had its origin from Mandalay. It is certain that when it was first discovered, the Burmese even in this district were cognizant of it; and for nearly a month the troops here were often under arms in anticipation of night attacks, whilst considerable excitement was apparent amongst the inhabitants. However it all died away after a time, and now things are as quiet as they well can be. All the same there can be no doubt that plotting and conspiracy has a peculiar charm for the Burmese mind, and sooner or later the smouldering fires will break out. This is the nearest station to the frontier and has a large magazine, well stored with ammunition; not as one would think in subterranean chambers, but all above ground and open to an enemy's fire. This should not be, particularly in a neighbourhood where incendiarism is almost an art, and amongst a people whose first object of attack is a magazine or an arsenal, and who would rather at any time steal arms and ammunition than gold and silver. Some miles above this there is a fort on the frontier in a very dilapidated condition, which Sir Frederick Paul Haines, during his last visit here, ordered to be put (at once) into thorough repair, doubtless with an eye to contingencies which might arise. This has not yet been done and the fort, remains as it was and daily crumbling to pieces, instead of being made the point of vantage it should be.

Not a month ago an empty bungalow in the officers' lines was set fire to, involving a second and third in destruction, one of them was occupied by Captain Richmond, 89th Regiment, and his lady had barely time to get outside herself, the whole of their property and personal effects being utterly destroyed. The further progress of the fire was providentially stayed by the exertions of the troops, but had there been any wind at the time the consequences would have been most disastrous. For a station like this, where material (wood) is plentiful and house-building by no means expensive, the accommodation for officers is simply disgraceful, for whilst the men's barracks are roomy and comfortable, gentlemen have to put up with any thatched hovel which may be obtainable. Surely, Government might run up a few decent huts and lodge them in moderate comfort. During my short sojourn here, I heard some very good singing at a Concert given by Mr. Welding, bandmaster of the 89th Regiment, who gathered so many laurels for his performances in Madras during the Prince's visit there. Miss Welding sang two or three songs in a manner highly creditable to her father's tuition, and giving evidence of ability on her own part, which it is to be hoped will not be lost to the public, as she is eminently fitted for a professional career, for which her early training has already paved the way.

For the present I must close this letter, hoping to give you information of my further wanderings at an early date.

## BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were in all fifteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

SASSOON DOCK.—The s.s. Zoal entered the dock on the 6th instant, and the Ettore, Austrian Lloyd's leaves to-morrow. The Cerdic and Arch Druid are both loading.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gopal bin Byroo, a noted character, was on Saturday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for stealing a quantity of iron bolts, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 305 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 56 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 219 by the Magistrates of Police, 28 by military courts-martial, 6 by naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 248 were natives and the remaining 57 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 315 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 254 prisoners, including 15 women, of whom 41 were non-labour prisoners and 213 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 61 prisoners including 6 women. Of these latter 24 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court, and 37 from the Small Causes Court.

VISIT PAID BY SIR SALAR JUNG TO HIS BOMBAY AGENT.—On Saturday Sir Salar Jung paid a visit to Mr. Munchorjee Bomonjee Punthakey at his residence, Girgaum, where he took tea. He sat there for nearly half an hour, when the ladies of the house were introduced to him. He was highly pleased with what he saw around him. At the time of his leaving the bungalow, a garland of flowers was thrown around his neck.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Bellasis Junction Road on view of the body of John Walkington. Deceased was a stone mason, about 39 years of age. He has been in India about nineteen years. Latterly the deceased had become addicted to drinking and for the last 8 or 9 days he had been drinking heavily. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by *delirium tremens* induced by excessive drinking."

MAHABLESHWAR.—A correspondent from Mahableshwar, writing on the 7th instant, says:—The weather is assuming a degree of warmth, though it is pleasant enough to provoke no words of complaint from our lips. The nights are bitterly cold, much more so than when we arrived here a fortnight ago. Double blankets are of no avail, whatever, as the cold penetrates through everything, and we are obliged to bear it all with the best humour possible. Strawberries, raspberries and other delicious fruits are to be had in abundance, as this is the season for them. Wild fowls and game are also abundant by going into the jungle a mile or so, and when you do so, it is always advisable to take a guide with you. Word was brought here about three days ago that a tiger was committing great havoc amongst the animals belonging to the surrounding villages. A gentleman belonging to the Telegraph Department proceeded in search of the beast, but returned unsuccessful, he not having come across even the footprints of the tiger. The Governor's Band is expected up within the next week by easy stages, as well as the Governor and his Councillors on Wednesday next. As I write the Commander-in-Chief's body guard are coming up to take their residence amongst us. We shall have quite enough company shortly, and means whereby to relieve our dull monotony. At present we are obliged to pass our time by morning or evening walks, and the days by dabbling into books, taking siestas, or by conversations. We have the Revd. T. K. Weatherhead, of Girgaum Church, on a two months' leave, it is supposed.

## DEPARTURE OF SIR SALAR JUNG FOR ENGLAND.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SALAR JUNG, left Bombay on Saturday evening in the Rubattino Company's steamer Asia, for Naples, *en route* to England. The Asia was specially chartered for the voyage, and His Excellency and suite stayed on board from the time they arrived in Bombay, on Friday morning. Sir Salar Jung is accompanied by Major Trevor, Major Nevill, Dr. Williamson, and a number of Hyderabad nobles, his retinue amounting to sixty persons. On Saturday, previous to his departure, Sir Salar Jung paid a visit to His Excellency Lord Lytton, the newly arrived Viceroy at Government House, Parell.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the High Court opens to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. There are in all twenty-two cases, implicating twenty-six prisoners committed for trial, of whom twenty-two are Hindoos, two Parsees, one Mahomedan, and one European. The offences may be classified as follows:—one case of murder; one of fabricating false evidence; one of criminal misappropriation; one of house-breaking by night; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; one of cheating; one of criminal breach of trust; one of attempting to commit mischief by fire; two cases of stealing postal letters and seven of theft. Six of these cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, eleven by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, four by Mr. Nana Morojee, and one by Dr. A. G. Fraser.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA, Captain N. W. Haselwood, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J F MacAndrew
Miss Harvey
Col and Mrs Reid and infant
Mrs F Higginson
Dr H Beatie
Mrs Beatson and two infants
Mr and Mrs John Dyson and child
Mr and Mrs Chester Macnaghten
Mr and Mrs J Westland and infant
Mr J A Hopkins
Mrs E Montgomery
Mrs P Jacob
Major M Macgregor
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Mrs Fryer, child and infant
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Miss Yates
Mr Atmaram Pandoorang, a lady and two boys
Mr and Mrs Williamson and family
Mr Roscoe
Mrs Waterfield, child and two infants
Mr W H Payne
Mrs Marnac and three infants
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The Thakore Saheb of Limree and four friends
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Mrs Hilton
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Capt S W B Peters
Baboo Mohin Mohun Bose
Baboo M N Doss
Mr J Lambert
1 child
Mr G B Reid
Mr R T Prinsep
Lieut C G Lord.

FOR VENICE.

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Lieut Gen Sir Charles and Lady Reid
Dr and Mrs Partridge
Lieut-Col and Mrs Buhanshaw
Mr Charles M Hogg
Rev T A C Pratt
Mrs Pratt and infant
Dr Chevers
Dr Ewart
Col F Graham
M. A E Russell
Mr J F Hodgson

FOR PORT SAID—Mr James Simson.

## VISIT OF H. H. AGA KHAN TO LORD LYTTON.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN, accompanied by his son Aga Jnnjee Shah, his grand son, Aga Shahbudin Shah, and his Private Secretary, Karrim Khan, arrived at Government House at Parell precisely at 1-45 on Saturday afternoon, as previously arranged by Colonel Burne, C.S.I., the Private Secretary to the new Viceroy, and was received by the same officer at the fo

an Imperial question of high importance, and ought to be dealt with on Imperial grounds. (Hear, hear.) The noble viscount referred, my lords, to another reason which is urged in my despatch, which I deal with at length there, but will dismiss briefly here. I could not help being impressed with the rapid growth of those mercantile communities in India, and in all I did I may say I spoke for myself and my Council too; for in this policy we were unanimous. I could not help feeling that if those communities increased with the rapidity which appeared to be probable, and if they grew up strongly attached to protective duties, which duties the manufacturing communities of England would be bound by their interests as well as by their economic faith to resist to the uttermost—then there was reason to apprehend that when those small communities became great, a difference of opinion would arise among men of white race which might lead to unpleasant complications. (Hear, hear.) I believe there is no object of more importance in the eyes of Indian statesmen than the removal of grounds of difference and contention between the white rulers and those vast millions of subject races, who, while they are united, will undoubtedly submit to us, but whose allegiance may be doubtful if the ruling English race were riven in two by some deep and dangerous course of policy. (Hear, hear.) If ever there is a danger to the English rule in India—a subject upon which some friends of the noble viscount appear to dwell with more satisfaction than he does (laughter and ironical cheers) —if ever there is such a danger, you may depend upon it it will not be from any resistance from the subject race, but from divisions in the race which rules. (Hear, hear.) On this ground, my lords, I felt that it was important while it was yet time, while the communities in India, were yet young, to remove from them a cause of division, which, if once swept away, they will be the first to appreciate, but which if left might cause them to grow up with perverted views. And now we are on the ground on which I and my Council unanimously in July last agreed to recommend to the Government of India that at the earliest opportunity consistently with the state of their finances those duties should be swept away. And now for the question of procedure —the circumstances under which the despatch of the 11th of November was written. As your lordships know, the Government of India had been instructed in March, 1874, to send home to us information of any important and non-urgent Bill which they intended to introduce. I will not now stop to ask whether that instruction was a wise one or not. It is sufficient that it was received without protest by the Government of India, and whether wise or not they were bound to act upon it. Well, what happened in August was this:—The Government of India knew what the policy of the Government was, for it had been announced on several occasions. The ordinary practice was for the Budget to be brought forward in March or April in Calcutta. For that there are two reasons. Parliament has thought fit to entrust the legislation of India to the Government of India, joined to certain additional members, who are selected for that purpose, and it is provided that half of these must be non-official, the clear intention of Parliament being that the Government of India should have a large amount of non-official assistance and advice in dealing with questions in reference to which they could not be expected to have had experience themselves. Of course these men live in Calcutta. Simla is a mere excursion ground—a shooting lodge of the Government of India. I mean to say it is not a recognized home of Government. We have never recognized Simla other than as merely a residence of the Governor-General of India—a small place, dirty and inaccessible. It is two long days' journey from Calcutta. If not actually foreign territory, it is surrounded by foreign territory. Well, the Budget statement had been made at Calcutta; and when it had been published the Government went to Simla. We had no idea that any intention to remove taxation or to revise the tariff was at hand. My noble friend was on the eve of making his statement to Parliament as to the Budget arrangements as they existed. We had conveyed no orders to the Government of India on the subject of taxes, because we trusted to the instruction that all legislation which was non-urgent and important should be communicated to us. Well, early in August, without the slightest intimation, public or private, to us or to the people of India, that such a thing was in contemplation, the Legislative Council was assembled, all the non-official members being naturally absent, the Standing Orders were suspended, and on the same day the new tariff was made a fact, a second, and a third time, and passed into law. Now, the noble viscount had spoken the language in which I spoke when I said it is possible to conceive any thing more calculated to bring the Government into contempt? (Hear, hear.) Is it possible to conceive anything more likely to cause distrust of the legislation which takes place? (Hear, hear.) It is said that this is an urgent matter, because the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had said that their interest would suffer from the revision of the tariff being delayed. I will read what the Bengal Chamber of Commerce said, in order to show how wholly without foundation such an assertion is. They say,—

"The Committee considered it necessary to advert to the effect which the Tariff Act, an Act which so extensively affects the mercantile community at Simla, where many members of Council could not make themselves heard; and they learnt with regret that numerous applications for a revision of tariff values and for new legislative measure, but could not be met by a simple notification of the Act, had been construed into acquiescence which not only nullified any subsequent protest by the Legislative Council may have made, but was also at variance with the rules and practice of business in the Council laid down by the Governor-General in February, 1873."

Now, my Lords, the noble viscount has used language as to the phraseology of my despatch which it is impossible to dispute with the noble viscount. It is a question of style, but I cannot conceive of such a controversy to read my despatch in comparison with some despatches which were published at the same time as my noble friend's own. (Laughter.) But I will say this with respect to the passages of the despatches. I do not wish to put forward the slightest responsibility. I am responsible for them, but I appeal to the opinion of experts, The Council of India, if they know anything, know the language of official letters. They have passed their lives in writing them and receiving them, and it is perfectly impossible that anything which they have carefully considered should escape their notice if it was a breach of official propriety. Those despatches were considered by them in the ordinary deliberate manner. They were examined by the proper Committee of the Council, who suggested such alterations as they thought fit. They were considered sentence after sentence in the Council, and never from the time they were drawn up to the time they were sent to India did I hear it suggested that they were in the least degree uncivil or unseemly in manner. (Hear.) The question of style is no doubt of some importance. The noble viscount may have been accustomed to use such sweet and delicate language that no other style can be borne by him. I have, however, heard whispers of what used to be said at the council table of Lord Canning when the noble viscount's despatches arrived. ("Hear" and a laugh.) I will not, however, rake up old stories of that kind. What I want to insist upon is that these despatches passed before those who were quite competent to correct them if they were wrong, but that no suggestion of the necessity of any alteration was made by them. (Cheers.) I wish to know whether you are really going to lay down the principle that whatever the Governor-General of India does the Secretary of State is not to blame him. If the Secretary of State is only to write an official echo to all that the Governor-General says—if he is to approve all that he does—then you are laying an undue burden on the finances of India by maintaining the India Office at all. (Hear.) It would be much better to enact that the Governor-General is a Sovereign and Independent power, and that he is to do precisely what he thinks fit, and then he might keep some representative at this Court and inform my noble friend the Foreign Secretary what measures he has adopted. You must have either one theory or the other. You cannot have the doctrine that the Secretary of State controls the Governor-General unless you at the same time admit that the Secretary of State may blame him when he is wrong. Of course there is a risk when the Governor-General is the political friend of those who sit on the other side of the House (A cry of "Oh!") What might be the effect in the future of such a course I do not know. Now, my lords, I have been further blamed by the noble viscount, not only for reproving the Governor-General without cause, but also for sending that despatch of March, 1874, which directs that all measures brought before the Legislative Council shall be sent home to the Secretary of State for India to be examined. I do not think that your lordships or the public know the precise state of things which made that direction necessary, and out of which it arose. The present legislation for India is imperfect and fragmentary. Originally an India Law Commission was appointed, whose duty it was, sitting in England, to prepare a body of substantial law, which was afterwards sent to the Governor-General and the Legislative Council to enact. Of course the existence of this body reduced the functions of the Legislative Council to very humble dimensions. The new Indian law was prepared by the India Law Commissioners in England, and only matters of minor importance were dealt with by the Legislative Council of India. From the first, however, these two halves of the legislative machine could not go on harmoniously, and there was always a difficulty in inducing the Legislative Council to enact the law sent out to them. That difficulty occurred in the time of the noble viscount, and then the prerogative of the Secretary of State in regard to legislation was laid down in language so strong and stringent that anything I have said could not go so far. What says the noble viscount?:—

"The action of the Government in this country, in respect to what is called a Government Bill, is perfectly well known and recognized. It is introduced with the authority of the Government, is carried on, or postponed, or withdrawn on the responsibility of the Government, and the action of the Government in this country in respect to a Bill introduced by any member of Parliament is guided by the same rule. I apprehend that the action of the Government of India must be considered in precisely the same light, and that the control of the Secretary of State extends to this, as to every other action of that Government."

(Cheers.) Now, the noble viscount made a great deal of the fact that he never used this power, but I do not understand the use of an abstract power which is never to be employed. I do not say it should be frequently used, but the mere assertion of a power that is never to be employed appears to lead to an idle termination. (Hear.) But although the noble viscount did not use the power, his colleague the noble duke (Argyll) shortly afterwards did so. When the noble duke was in office the same difficulty arose. The India Law Commission prepared a body of law which was sent out to the Legislative Council, and which they were requested to pass. But the Legislative Council had something to say for themselves. It was a very formidable law that was sent out, because it raised again that old question of the Indigo riots, which had always inspired the Government of India with apprehension. That Government said that these provisions were dangerous, and sent them back. What did the noble duke say:—

"You will receive back the chapter from me in the shape in which I think it desirable it should be finally passed into law, and (unless in case of strong unforeseen objection arising in your mind, which I will not anticipate, but which must then be dealt with according to your discretion as circumstances may require) I shall expect that the measure will be introduced by you into the Council when assembled for making laws and regulations, and discussed there in the stages and according to the forms usual in like cases. And while under consideration by the Council, I shall further expect that you will employ all the usual and legitimate means to secure its passing as a Government measure."

(Cheers.) Now, it is impossible to be more peremptory than that. Well, the Government of India resisted. They sent a fierce rejoinder, in which they said:—

"It is enough to say, as to such a course, that it would reduce us to the alternative of either publicly stating that the Bill was introduced, not on our responsibility, but in obedience to your positive orders, or else of defending it by arguments which we did not believe to be sound. Either course would be totally inconsistent with our position as a Government."

(Hear, hear.) The India Law Commissioners resigned. They declined to be made the shuttlecock between two such ferocious battledores (A laugh.) But the noble duke was not satisfied with that. Although the champion retreated, he delivered a passing volley at the enemy. He said:—

"Neither can I admit that it makes any real difference in the case, if the directions issued by the Imperial Government relate to what may be termed legislative as distinguished from executive affairs. It may be quite as essential, in order to carry into effect the views of the Imperial Government as to the well-being of Her Majesty's Indian dominions, that a certain measure should be passed into a law, as that a certain act described in common language as executive should be performed. But if it were, indeed, the case, as your argument would represent it to be, that the power of the Imperial Government were limited to the mere interposition of a veto on Acts passed in India, then the Government of the Queen, although it could resist the passing of an injurious law, would be helpless to secure legislative sanction for any measures, however essential it might deem them to be for the welfare or safety of Her Indian Empire."

(Cheers.) The India Law Commission resigned, as I have said, in the middle of this conflict, and the matter was hung up for a considerable time. There was a new Governor-General and a new Commission; but when I came into office I found that a part of the Indian Legislature had disappeared, and there seemed to be no means of influencing from England the legislation of India, except by the peremptory measures indicated in the despatches of the noble viscount and the noble duke. In the time of the India Law Commission there was a constant communication between that Commission and the Secretary of State, and every measure was subjected to careful examination in England. But that state of things passed away, and that which Parliament had never contemplated was taking place, and the Indian Legislative Council was left in a state which practically amounted to entire independence of England. I then made a suggestion which was, I think, a moderate one, and certainly far less peremptory than the action of the noble viscount and the noble duke. I requested the Government of India, before they introduced a measure, to send it home first, in order that they might hear what sugestions I had to make upon it. (Hear) In that there was no dictation; I did not indicate an intention to force them to accept any measure; I merely desired that I might know what it was, and that I might offer any suggestions which the experience of my Council or which English and Imperial considerations might make it necessary to suggest. If, indeed, I had used that power for the purpose of ordering them to pass measures which had been arranged in the India Office, that would have been undoubtedly undertaking in England the legislation of India; but nothing of the kind was ever done or intended. It was simply intended we should have an opportunity of offering our suggestions on any particular part of a law before that law was passed and was sent home for disavowal or approval. In the interests of scientific legislation that course was a wise one, because the wise habit of the Government of India had been to pass laws in large books as codes, and, of courses, if it had become necessary to veto any code when it was sent home the practice of codifying must have been given up. It is not only no encroachment on the power of the Government of India, but it is a much more simple, courteous, and dignified course to have the opportunity of pointing out to the Government of India what portions of a law you might object to then to wait until it is passed, placed on the statute book, proclaimed in India, and then when it comes home to disavow it. Surely that way of waiting and then disavowing is a mode of bringing the Government of India into contempt and of bringing into sharp relief the superiority and the supremacy claimed by the home Government. If there is any doubt whether I was right or wrong I may remove it by reading a few words from an authority the noble viscount will recognize. On the 31st of March, 1865, Sir Charles Wood wrote:—

"Your despatch refers to the power of the Secretary of State to disallow any Act passed by the Governor-General's Council when assembled for purposes of legislation, but surely it is more courteous, and more calculated to maintain the character and dignity of the Council, that the Secretary of State should suggest to the Executive Government to suspend, and even to withdraw a Bill, than leaving them to proceed without any intimation of his opinion that he should ultimately disallow it."

This is what the noble viscount said in 1865; this is what I am blamed for and called all the names the Parliamentary vocabulary permits because I did it in 1874. I believe the noble viscount is perfectly right; it is the only mode in which collision between the two Governments can be avoided. I am sensible of the difficulty and delicacy of the problem we have to solve in adjusting what must be the supreme power of the Government of England to the requirements, position, and dignity of the Governor-General of India; but that adjustment is not to be found in abdicating the power of the Government of England. You cannot, as some people have delayed to do, set up a parody of the Home Rule cry in India; you cannot treat the Legislative Council of nominees with the kind of respect with which it is said we shall some day have to treat an assembly of which is to meet on College-green. But language no strange has been held in respect to this matter, and indications of a Home Rule cry are so strong, that I will venture to read a few words written by one who is now dead, but who was closely identified with the East India Company, Mr. J. S. Mill:—

"From the necessity of the case its power must be exercised by delegation, but the governing country has not the moral right to delegate its power without reserving its control. It cannot discharge its conscience of the responsibility for the good government of India, and charge that responsibility on the consciences of its delegates. It cannot hand over its sacred trust to a few despots, armed with the whole power of the stronger country, but carrying with them no more than they themselves choose of its wisdom or its good purposes."

And in a previous part of the same minute Mr. Mill says:—

"There are several modes of governing a dependency. The governing country, by its constituted authorities, may itself govern the dependency through agents responsible to it, and bound to obey its instructions. Or, it may allow the dependency to govern itself, under such conditions and with such reservations as may seem to be required either by the circumstances of the dependency, or by the policy of the Empire. In some cases the former of these systems of government is necessary or desirable, in others the latter, in others a combination between the two; the Government being shared in various proportions between the representatives of the governing country and representatives of the governed. These, however, are not the only modes in which a dependency may be governed; there is a third mode; but this third seems to be the very ideal of badness, the one among all imaginable arrangements of the matter in question which no circumstances could justify, or could render otherwise than preposterous—viz., that the governing country should neither retain the government in its own hands nor resign it, or any part of it, to the people of the dependency, but should make it over to a small number of individuals sent out from the governing country, to be exercised at their discretion, under no control or responsibility except the power of recall."

These are wise words which deserve to be remembered at this time. You cannot, if you will, dissociate responsibility from power. If you complain of anything in one of our colonies which has Constitutional Government, my noble friend will answer he has no responsibility because you have handed over to the colonies the decision of their own affairs. But suppose I in this House or my noble friend the Under-Secretary in the other were to make a similar answer when the Government of India was called in question, we should be laughed to scorn. Neither House would ever accept such a reply as a conclusive answer. Both Houses would say, "You are responsible for what the Governor-General of India does." Take this question of the cotton duties. If we had not repealed them, if we had not touched them, but had allowed the Government of India to have its own way, and had sent out a polite echo of the Governor-General's despatch, which, according to the noble viscount, appears to be the first duty of the India Office, we should have been met with a motion in the House of Commons declaring that it was desirable to repeal the cotton duties in India. We could not have resisted a motion we think right; it would have been passed by a large majority, and you would have been brought face to face with the fact that the supreme power is here. Responsibility necessarily lies upon the Queen's Government, because they are in the presence of Parliament, and where you have responsibility you must concede power. To do not find the adjustment of this question in any diminution of the power which must be accorded to the Queen's Government in England; I rather find it in the practice of constant and abundant communication. The noble viscount says private communication is better than public; I am not fastidious on that head; but there must be communication of some kind, so that every measure may be examined in the light of English as well as Indian experience; and the communications need not be public until the two Governments have by explanations arrived at views on which they are able to act in common. That I believe to be the real secret of the successful government of India; but it is absolutely necessary that the Indian Government should not spring surprises on the Home Government. It must not profess to wait till the Home Government has avowed its policy, and then without giving notice, without sending even a telegraphic intimation, without an hour's delay, and in a single day, pass a legislative measure which sets that policy at nought. If such things as that are done, the machinery must be thrown out of gear. I wrote that despatch, and I adhere to it, with the view of bestowing on the Government of India the praise they deserve when they follow it and the blame they merit when they depart from it, because I believe that in it lies the principle upon which the successful government of India depends—constant communication on the part of the Government of India to the Home Government of all that they intend to do. That is the secret on which the harmonious action of the two depends. If you adhere to that principle, if the Governor-General gives to the Home Government the fullest notice of all the Indian Government intends to do, either in its executive or legislative capacity, you may be quite certain that on the one hand, all Indian interests will be fully represented, and, on the other hand English opinion will be fully heard, and all Imperial considerations, such as were present in the case before us, will be properly borne in mind; and then you may be confident you will solve, quietly and in harmony, and without friction or collision, the difficult problem of reconciling the supremacy of the Home Government with the dignity and authority of those who serve it abroad. (Cheers.)


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10 bales grey shirtings.
15 bales grey dhotics, 5 to 10 yards.
3 cases printed muslin.
5 cases T Red cambrics, 28 yds.
1 case superior hemmed and washed handkerchiefs of different numbers will be sold in small lots.
30 cases Kloss and Foresters extra dry champagne in quarts.
15 Do. do. do. in pints.
5 new sewing machines on stands.
5 cases prints.
5 cases white mulls.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages and horses (if not previously disposed of privately) and plants, &c., at "The Rock," Tank Bunder Road, opposite the Sassoon's Mill's.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at "The Rock," Tank Bunder Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, plants, &c., of Dr. E. W. GOERLING, proceeding to England.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF valuable landed property in Coppersmith Row otherwise called Colaa Mohollo.

On TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Wassoodew B. Iajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgazor Memon Osoman Hajee Sallay Mahomed and Memon Hameer Hajee Sallay Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of October 1870, all that piece of fazundaree ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Coppersmith Row or Colaa Mohollo in the native part of the district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 52 feet in length and 38 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Mandvee passage, on the west by the aforesaid Coppersmith Row, on the north by Fatmabai widow of Ladha Ayeb, and on the South by the house of John Mahomed Haji Hussum, and is assessed under No. 80, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Memon Osoman Haji Sallay Mahomed Memon Hameer Haji Sallay Mahomed and Haji Khumlesa Haji Sallay Mahomed and their tenants.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEDISH IRON BARS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned:—

129 bars Swedish iron ex S.S. "Hydaspes"

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public Auction at the Fort Custom House Bunder on account of the concerned.

70 Bales of grey piece goods and twist.

Terms twenty-five per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and cleared away within two days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a handsome English-built brougham, a handsome bay Australian brougham, horse, harness, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, brougham, horse, harness, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. H. BLOOM, the same comprises, rich thin stem glassware, hand-some scales, a green glass dessert service, rich pink and gold dinner and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot water curry dishes, cruet stands, waiter, butter dish, a set of best electroplated lily pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, handsome dessert knives and forks in mahogony case, table and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, a do. sam do, in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining room chairs, folding and partition screens, circular table, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, Persian and Cambay carpets, whatnot, teapoy, a first class cottage piano by "Winkel," London, made expressly to stand the Indian climate, a large Bengal cot, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, wardrobes, China cam horwood chest, iron folding cot, a large tool chest complete, dispense articles, cooking utensils, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English built miniature brougham by "Griffiths," built especially for India.
1 hand-some bay Australian brougham horse, quiet in harness.
Set of best English brass and plated mounted single harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., No. 125 Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 15th May, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Dr. G. T. Mackenzie.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable handsome Arab horses at Mahomed Bauker's Stable, Parell Road, Bhendy Bazaar.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of a horse dealer proceeding to his country.

25 very valuable handsome Arab horses.

The horses will be on view from Tuesday next.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by the Executors of the estate of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D., to sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow lately occupied by him on Malabar Hill, No. 32, on MONDAY, the 17th April, and following days, the exceedingly valuable Library of the late Dr. Wilson, consisting of several Thousand Volumes in Oriental, Classical, Philological, Theological, Religious, and General Literature, many fine and curious specimens of early typography. The collection of oriental works is specially valuable.

Catalogues are nearly ready, and the Library will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—Commissions will be carefully executed.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, electro-plate by Elkington and Mason, glassware, crockery, also a collection of plants in tubs, pots with stands and frames, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 18th of April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, carpets, &c., the property of Dr. Jonxerore.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of April, at 6-30 a.m.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, handsome English built inset seated Brougham. A English light buggy, a handsome absenut Australian horse, set of English harness, choice plants, singing birds, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, brougham, buggy horse, harness, &c., the property of W. A. GLAZEBROOK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, Elkington's plated ware, rich glass and crokery, first-class mahogany grand square piano, by "Schiedmayer and Soehne" of Stuttgart (if not previously disposed of by private contract), handsome English built self driving phaeton by "W. Rimes," a pair of roan ponies, suitable for single or double harness or saddle, &c., at No. 91, Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd of May, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, ponies, etc., the property of R. H. BAKER, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome English miniature brougham with chestnut Australian horse and harness complete, can be seen at one hour's notice.

A handsome English built four seated open carriage, with a pair of Bay Australian horses and harness complete.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1876.

## NOTICES.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TO RES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO., Agents,
Calcutta.

MESSRS. MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY AND COMPANY

BEG to announce for the information of GENERAL PUBLIC that they WILL REMOVE from No. 8 to No. , (Sassoon's Building) APOLLO STREET, FORT, on the 1st APRIL, (proximo) and request that all ORDERS for GOODS from them should, therefore, be DIRECTED to that place thereafter.

Furthermore, in thanking their constituents and general customers (both in the Mofussil and in Bombay), for the patronage and protection hitherto accorded to them, in the SEVERAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THEIR BUSINESS, they take occasion to notify that they have always on hand a LARGE STOCK of—

HARDWARE of ALL DESCRIPTION and SORTS (comprising of Articles of use in the Engineering Department, the Municipalities, and Workshops, &c., &c.)

CANVAS, INDIA RUBBER, and LEATHER GOODS of Sorts, FIRE and GARDEN ENGINES, PUMPS, AQUAJECTS, &c.; OILS, PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c. of all Sorts; TUBING and FITTINGS, &c. (WATER, GAS, STEAM, ENGINE BOILER, &c.); PULLEY BLOCKS, and ROPES of all Sorts and Sizes; FIRE PROOF CHESTS and SAFES; COOKING STOVES; WEIGHING MACHINES and SCALES; GRIND STONES; LANTERNS; LIFTING JACKS and WINCHES; OARS BUNTING; WIRE GAUZE, LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c., &c. And a MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of ODDS and ENDS for use of SHIPPING and MECHANICAL PURPOSES and TRADES GENERALLY.

COTTON MILL and GINNING FACTORY STORES of all description, being one of their Chief Stocks-in-Trade, the kind support of Mill Managers and Agents is respectfully solicited.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS and WINES, &c., &c. Up-country Orders executed with promptitude, and at ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Price Lists on application at the place of business as above. Special quotations to large Consumers.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.
*Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."*
*Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies*—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have FOR SALE a splendid assortment of the following Goods:—
OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
PICTURES Mounted and Framed to order in every style.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
IMITATION and REAL GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of LOCKETS, CHAINS, BROOCHES, &c.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS—Silk Netts, Grass Cloth, Burmese Silks, Grenadines, &c.
MEERSCHAUM and BRIARWOOD PIP